

Commercial.

THIS DAY.
4 o'clock p.m.
There has been no business of importance transacted on the Share Market to-day, nor are there any changes to report.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue
154 per cent premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue
152 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,475 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Ts. 1,500 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Ts. 1,100 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Ts. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,370 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—55 per cent premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$48 per share, premium buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent, dis. sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$193 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent, prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent, prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7

Bank Bills, on demand 3/7

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/7

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, demand 4/6

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/7

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22/3

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22/3

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight 7/2

Private, 10 days' sight 7/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$30

(Allowance, Taels 12.)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$555

(Allowance, Taels 40.)

NEW PATNA per chest, \$616

OLD PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$600

OLD PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$590

OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$602

OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest \$592

NEW BANAKA (high touch) per chest, \$580

NEW BANAKA (low touch) per chest, \$570

NEW PERSIAN per picul, \$425

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

OLD PERSIAN per picul, \$375

(Allowance, Taels 8.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Mean, FALCONER & CO's REGISTER, YESTERDAY.)

Barometer—P.M. 30° 905

Barometer—P.M. 30° 905

Thermometer—P.M. 80

Thermometer—P.M. 80

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 80

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 80

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 80

To-day 30° 914

Barometer—P.M. 30° 905

Thermometer—P.M. 80

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 80

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 80

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 80

To-night 30° 914

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG ANH SHAMPOO MANILA

BAROMETER HONGKONG ANH SHAMPOO MANILA

TER. AC. HONGKONG ANH SHAMPOO MANILA

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE HONGKONG ANH SHAMPOO MANILA

him. Satisfactory as the appointment appears on general grounds, the willingness of Sir Harry Parkes to go to Peking as the representative of his country is singularly expressive of the great improvement that has taken place in the relations between England and China since he was made prisoner twenty-two years ago in defiance of all the laws of humanity at Tung-chow. The Chinese might, indeed, feel with regard to Sir Harry Parkes some of the twinges of remorse; but they have reason to see in his return to Peking only the proof of his personal magnanimity, as well as of the sincerity of our friendship. "Sensis" writes as follows on the subject of Sir Thomas Wade's communication:

"Sir Harry Parkes was in 1856 then Acting Consul at Canton, and the whole case was in his hands from the first. All the demands on the Chinese authorities were made in his name; and although he was supported by the Minister, Sir John Bowring, it is important to recollect that Sir Harry Parkes was alone in direct communication with the Chinese authorities; that all the information sent down to Hongkong, where the Minister resided, came through his hands; and that when the case was finally handed over to Admiral Seymour to exact redress it was the Consul and not the Minister who issued the proclamation notifying the course taken to the inhabitants of Canton. Sir Thomas Wade contends that the responsibility rests with Sir John Bowring, who directed and approved the steps taken. No doubt that is the view the Foreign Office would take of the matter, but this does not touch your contention that the Chinese, from ignorance, no doubt, of foreign official regulations, have always attributed their troubles to the agent on the spot. As regards the war of 1860, it is quite true, as Sir Thomas Wade states, that Sir Harry Parkes was at Canton, two thousand miles away, when Sir F. Bruce was repulsed at the mouth of the Peiho in 1859. He, however, accompanied the army to Peking; he was taken prisoner by the Chinese, and it was in consequence of the treatment he and his fellow prisoners received that the famous Summer Palace, which contained all that was most valuable of the treasures of the Imperial Court, was sacked and burned. Further, it would not be difficult to show from the Blue Books that Sir Harry Parkes was believed by the Chinese to occupy a very high position, and to possess very great influence at the British camp, and at least to have it in his power to stop the onward movement of the British army. Sir Thomas Wade says with truth that he is very generally credited with friendly feelings towards China, and it is in keeping with his well-known chivalrous character that he has come forward to support the claims of an old colleague. But it is for the Government to consider whether it is wise to penalize in the appointment of a Minister whose name would be associated by the Empress Regent with the destruction of her palace and her own enforced flight from her capital, and whose coming, as you have remarked, cannot be otherwise than distasteful to the Chinese Government."

The Standard comments as follows:-

The critical state of the relations between France and China, which promises to affect, more or less directly, the interests of all foreigners, renders the appointment of so experienced a diplomatist as Sir Harry Parkes to the post of Minister at Peking a matter of general satisfaction. The retirement of Sir Thomas Wade, after having represented this country in China during nearly twenty years, with great distinction to himself and with marked advantage to the cause of international harmony, naturally raised feelings of anxiety as to who could worthily take his place, and carry on the policy of friendship which has, fortunately, endured between the two countries since the last war with China. The appointment of Sir Harry Parkes allays that anxiety, and removes the doubts as to whether the right policy would be conducted with that intimate knowledge of Chinese etiquette, and that unfailing tact and temper, which have characterized the diplomatic career of Sir Thomas Wade. The policy cannot be dissociated from the man; and it is impossible to say how far our satisfactory relations with the Celestials have been due to Sir Thomas Wade, rather than to the instructions issued by the Foreign Office. Certainly, on more than one occasion, nothing but Sir Thomas Wade's urbanity and timely firmness have averted a quarrel which, with less skillful treatment, would have resulted in war. The appointment of an inexperienced or self-confident man to this most difficult and exceptional post in our Diplomatic Service would, at such an important conjuncture as the present, have been nothing less than a national calamity, for it is impossible to say how important may be the issues involved in pursuing the best possible policy with regard to China during a foreign complication. Such apprehensions can, fortunately, now be banished, as in the hands of Sir Harry Parkes our diplomatic relations with the Chinese will be conducted with the same intimate knowledge of their language and etiquette as has been the case under Sir Thomas Wade. It seldom happens that a country is so fortunate as to procure the consecutive services in the same post of two such highly-gifted and exceptionally experienced men as the Diplomats who had the conduct of our relations with the two great nations of the Far East for the better portion of the period since our entry into Peking in 1860. If we add to these names that of Sir Rutherford Alcock, whose wide experience of China and Japan has enabled him to give sound advice and prudent guidance to those at home, we have mentioned the persons to whom the satisfactory position of our affairs in China and Japan is mainly due. There is no way, of course, of estimating the subtle influence and the wide effect produced on the mind of the Chinese people by the splendid services and unusual self-abnegation of General Gordon, although they must not be denied their place among the chief contributing circumstances to the existing harmony and good-will between England and China. The transfer of Sir Harry Parkes from Tokio to Peking has some special features of interest that do not belong to the usual changes in our Diplomatic Service. If we regard the matter from its highest point of view, it will be seen that Sir Harry Parkes' magnanimous forgetfulness of the past, and his admirable devotion to the call of duty, are singularly expressive of the inestimable improvement that has taken place in our relations with China since he was made prisoner at Tung-chow. At that time China was in our eyes a barbarous country, with the most antiquated ideas, coupled with an exalted opinion of its own greatness. It was thought that its decrepit power would crumble away at the first contact with the vigorous systems of Europe, and that it would be no difficult task for us to oust the Tartar dynasty, and to place on the Dragon Throne some puppet Prince, with an English Resident as his principal Minister. These views have been modified, if not wholly changed. The natural strength and the reasonable policy of China are better known and fully appreciated. There is no desire in this country to injure Chinese interests, or to coöperate with our sympathy any project for disturbing them. We are ever anxious to deal gently with the pride and pretensions which the Celestial Ruler has inherited from his predecessors; and we cannot afford stronger proof of our desire to let bygones be bygones than we are; now doing by sending Sir Harry Parkes to represent the Sovereign of England in China under fairer auspices than ever attended the arrival of her captain of a foreign Mission on a footing of independence and of equal rights."

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Nefus*, Captain Reeves, with the English mails of the 18th ult., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. We take the subjoined telegrams from our Indian exchanges:-

LONDON, May 28th. The weather on the Derby Day was very fine, and the assemblage of spectators as large as ever. The field that started for the big race was the smallest since 1800, numbering 11 in all. After a pretty race, St. Blaise, ridden by G. Wood, won cleverly by a neck from Highland Chief, with Galliard a fair third. Time 2.48. The other starters were Beau Brummel, Signorophore, Bonjour, Ladillas, The Prince, Lacocon, and Goldfield.

MAY 30TH. Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons, last night, concerning public business. He said that it was the intention of Government to abandon the London Municipal Government Bill, and to press forward with the Corrupt Practices, Tenants' Compensation, Bankruptcy, Criminal Code, Appeals and Patents Bills.

MAY 31ST. It is positively stated that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the command of the Merut Division, and that he leaves for India in August. No official confirmation, however, of this statement has been published.

JUNE 1ST. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that it had been arranged to accredit special envoys in Mexico and London to negotiate a renewal of the diplomatic relations between the British and Mexican Government. Mr. Bass, member for Derby, has resigned his seat in Parliament.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Major Baring will hold the same rank in Egypt as Sir Edward Malet, at a salary of four thousand pounds a year, with extra allowances.

Mr. J. C. MacCann, member for Wicklow, announced in the House of Commons, last night, that he had received a challenge from Mr. O'Kelly on account of a recent speech made by him. Mr. O'Kelly has been ordered to appear at the bar of the House to-day.

Obituary.—Major-General Burnaby.

JUNE 3RD. Thomas Caffrey, a Phoenix Park murderer, was hanged yesterday in Dublin. He confessed to being guilty of the crime for which he suffered.

MADRAS, June 2nd. The P. & O. Agent at Madras has received the following telegram from the Company's superintendent at Bombay:—"Lombardy," arrived Sure, has been in collision *Huntingdon*. Seriously injured. Passengers all well. Cargo uninjured." The *Lombardy* was the steamer that conveyed the homeward mail of the 18th May from Bombay.

PARIS, June 3rd. It is reported that the Malagasy Government have made overtures of peace to France. The latter will exact war indemnity, besides the observance of the original conditions claimed by the French Government.

JUNE 4TH. At a meeting of shareholders of the Suez Canal Company to-day, M. de Lesseps submitted his report, which states that the directors decided a year ago to construct a second Canal, and that negotiations are proceeding with the British Government with a view to securing the necessary land for that purpose. A favourable issue to the negotiations is expected.

LONDON, June 5th. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the steamer *Dragon* and *Dryad* had been instructed to protect the life and property of British subjects in Madagascar.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5th. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an article foreshadowing the granting of popular liberties to the country if the people will confide in the Czar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5th. The Sultan has recalled the Porte's agent in Egypt, who will not be replaced.

The following items of general news are taken from the *London and China Express* of May 18th:-

It is probable that the Hon. F. R. Plunkett will succeed Sir Harry Parkes, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., H.B.M.'s Minister at Tokio.

The June number of the *National Review* will contain a paper on "England and France in Indo-China" by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, author of "Across Chryse."

The *Thalia*, steel corvette, Captain John W. Brumley, from Hongkong on the 11th ult., arrived at Aden on the 15th, and left on the 16th inst. for Suez.

H. E. Ito Hirobumi and his suite left Berlin to-day for Moscow, where H. E. will represent the Mikado of Japan at the approaching coronation of the Czar of Russia.

H. E. Mr. Hanabusa, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to Russia, had an audience of the Czar at Gatchina on the 16th inst., and presented his credentials.

The corvette *Encuentro*, Captain George Robinson, from the China Station, left Gibraltar on the 15th instant homeward bound, having been relieved by the *Sophia*.

We hear that the firm of Mr. B. Telge, at Shanghai, has secured the contract from the Viceroy of Nanking, Tao Tsung-tang, for two gunboats for H. E., and that the construction of them will be commenced immediately.

The Lisbon Government has received a copy of the protest made by the commander of the gunboat *Bengo* against the French occupation of Ponapeira, on the ground that Portugal claims ancient rights over the territory extending from Cape Lopes to Landana.

By the invitation of the Committee of the Religious Tract Society a public breakfast took place yesterday in connection with the foreign missionary work of the society. Mr. Hugh M. Matheson presided, and what was delivered by the Rev. J. Gilmour, from China and Mongolia, and the Rev. H. Taylor, of the China Inland Mission.

Messrs. Caird & Co., Greenock, have signed a contract with the P. & O. Company to build two screw steamers of over 5000 tons burthen each. The Messrs. Caird have already on hand two steamers of the same tonnage for the P. & O. fleet, making altogether more than 20,000 tons of shipping entered in the firm's books for the company.

The death is announced of Assistant Paymaster John Joseph Hill, on the Retired List of the Royal Navy. He was a son of the late Rev. James Hill, D.D., of Greenwich, and brother of Mr. Hill, the Admiralty, entered the navy in 1862, and was with the late Sir Henry Keppel, in the *Chester*, on the China station, where he had broken down. Continued ill-health led to his retirement from the active list in 1873.

Commander William Allison Dyke Acland, R.N., who succeeds Commander Watson in command of the *Ariadne*, a sloop on the Australian station, is the eldest son of Dr. H. W. Dyke Acland, D.C.L., and grandson of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the tenth baronet. After a long service in the Mediterranean he was appointed in 1860 midshipman of the *Ocean*, Captain

Chinnies, proceeded with her to China, and was promoted in her to sub-lieutenant in 1867.

Advices from Steffin report that H. E. Li Fong Po entertained a select and distinguished company on the occasion of the trial (ip) of the *Ting Yuen*, ironclad corvette, built for the Chinese Government by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company. A sumptuous repast was served on board to the guests of the Chinese Minister, among whom was the British Consul-General in Berlin, Herr Von Bleichroder. The *Ting Yuen* will shortly proceed to China—the sooner, perhaps, that a French fleet threatens to make its appearance in Chinese waters.

TO ARRIVE,
PER S.S. "JORGE JUAN,"
FROM MANILA, THE EVER-POPULAR
CHIARINI'S ROYAL
ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS.

THIS well-known and favorite combination Augmented and Strengthened by a still further accession of the most brilliant Talent, comprising—

Male and Female Equestrians, Gymnasts,
Acrobats, Skaters, Specialty Artists,
Pantomimists and Serio Comic.

Vocalists, will open for a

SHORT SEASON ONLY,
IN HONGKONG,

on

S A T U R D A Y,
the 23rd June.

While thanking the public of Hongkong for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him on the occasion of his former visits,

SIC. CHIARINI begs to announce

that the brief season he is now

about to inaugurate will be

signaled by a con-

sistant and

BRILLIANT SUCCESSION

OF

DAZZLING NOVELTIES.

CULMINATING IN THE

GRANDEST SENSATION

ever presented in the Far East!!!

In addition to the already well-known and established Favorites of last season, the following distinguished Artists from the leading Circuses of London, Paris, and Berlin, will have the honor

of appearing.

The following are the principal departments of the business as at present carried on, viz.:—

Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits and other liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good working order, and well provided with all requisite fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and suitable, and the present staff of assistants is thoroughly well qualified.

To add production in the furniture factory, powerful steam-wood-working machinery has been ordered and may shortly be expected from Europe.

Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road, Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.

Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room capable of dining up to 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegantly and beautifully fitted up suites of

ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING-ROOM, DRAWING-ROOM, CARD-ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Have each 26 lofty well-ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to Large Verandas with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be now and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tenders under \$3,000 per month will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883.

M. R. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivaled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females, with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scur, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & CO.,

VARIETY STORE,

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th January, 1883.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON-PINE-SPARS-AND-LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1883.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 13, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EACH KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

OPERAATED WATER.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED AD. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTIC A INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

DEATH.

At Canton, on the 15th inst., EUGENE RIVART,
of the Silk Condition House. [493]

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

We have had many proofs, says the *Daily News*, within the last ten or fifteen years, that racers of French extraction have been able to hold their own, and something more, upon English courses. It has in fact been to superior stamina that the most significant triumphs of French horses on English soil have been mainly due, and this superior staying power has not been the result of chance, much as might be said about the lottery of breeding, but of a pre-conceived plan by which every inducement is held out to those who rear blood-stock to aim at stoutness rather than speed. Five furlong races, such as those which prevailed in the programme of the last Newmarket Meeting, are unknown upon the French Turf, and it is very rare to find any event decided over a shorter course than a mile, except, for two-year-olds, and they, according to a rule which ought to be adopted by the English Jockey Club, are not allowed to run before the 1st of August. Moreover, handicaps, which occupy a large place even at the best of English race meetings, are the exception, rather than the rule in France, and the weights for what few there are are framed upon a heavier scale than with us. The French Jockey Club has at the same time made rapid advances in material prosperity, and in this the fiftieth year of its existence it is able to give away about 75,000/- in prizes to the meetings held under its auspices at Longchamps, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, and elsewhere. Out of this respectable total only 4,000/- is given for two-year-old races, and for no other race is the distance less than a mile. So far, therefore, the French Turf is in a very satisfactory condition, and if the only race meetings held in the country were those which receive the countenance of the Jockey Club, there would be nothing to complain of. Unfortunately, as many of our readers will be aware, the French Jockey Club has been brought face to face with an evil with which it might easily have coped a few years ago, but which has since taken deep root. We are referring, of course, to the suburban fixtures which have multiplied to an incredible extent, and which reproduce all the scandals which Mr. ANDERSON'S Bill is a measure abated at home. Many of our readers must have been struck by the fact that, whereas, in former times the telegrams of French racing rarely came more than once a week, a day scarcely passes now, without one or even two "meetings" being got through, and the possibility of holding races in the evening, by a liberal use of the electric light, has been seriously discussed. At all these meetings the sport is of the same kind as at kindred fixtures in England; the owners of the horses which run at them are for the most part unscrupulous adventurers, recruited in too many instances from among those who have been placed under the ban of the racing authorities upon this side of the Channel. The evil has attained such proportions that the French Jockey Club recognises the necessity of more stringent measures than it has yet taken, and upon the speedy adoption of these measures depends the future of the French Turf.

One reason why the French-bred horses have hitherto run so well in England is that their owners have so much more encouragement to keep them in training long after their three-year-old season is over, though the highest endowments are, it must be admitted, given to the three-year-olds. Thus, for instance, to the French Derby, the Jockey Club now adds two thousand pounds while the Grand Prix de Paris receives just double as much. To the English Derby and to the Oaks not a penny of public money is added, the prizes being made up solely of the entries and forfeits paid by the nominators of horses engaged. It may be urged in reply that this does not prevent these two races from being very largely supported; but how much larger would be the entry, and how correspondingly less would be the risk of the "crack" of the year being omitted from the nominations, if these two races could boast of even a quarter of the sum given to the Grand Prix de Paris? The Epsom authorities have, within the last two or three years instituted a race in imitation of the Paris Prize, bearing the same name, and endowed with a thousand pounds, but the money would have been applied to a better purpose if it had taken the form of an endowment either for the Derby or the Oaks. There is no reason to doubt the ability of our breeders to produce horses with plenty of stamina, if they found it answer their purpose to do so; but as the demand is all for speed, they are naturally endeavouring to suit the general requirements of their customers.

Given, however, a few such races as the Grand Prix de Paris, owners of horses would set as great a value upon stamina as they do upon speed, and breeders would rapidly accommodate themselves to the change. Run for over a course of a mile and seven furlongs, which is three furlongs longer than those over which the French and English Derbys are decided, the Grand Prix de Paris may be looked upon as the supreme test of three-year-old stamina; and the late Duke of Morny, who evinced a very deep interest in the breeding of racehorses, was well advised when he took steps towards the foundation of this international prize, which this year reaches its twentieth anniversary. The Emperor Napoleon, during whose reign racing reached a marvelously high pitch of prosperity, gave the scheme his hearty approbation, and as in the name bestowed upon it the most fertile imagination could not find any party allusion, it has been allowed to retain its original appellation, much to the relief of those who are sorely puzzled by the changes in the names of streets, buildings, and even towns, which mark the complete success of each French revolution.

The Grand Prix de Paris is preceded by the race which we are accustomed to hear spoken of as the "French Derby," though its official style and title is the "Prix du Jockey Club." This race, run for at Chantilly, is only open to animals bred in the country, and it is, as its name would lead one to believe, the race which tests the merits of the season's three-year-olds. The best of the competitors for the Epsom and Chantilly races ought, according to theory, to try conclusions with one another in the Grand Prix de Paris; and though things do not always happen just as they should do, this has sometimes been the case. English horses are always among the competitors, and even when they have failed to achieve success they have brought no discredit upon the land of their birth, which is more than can be said for some of those who go over to see them run. The blatant ruffianism of the foul-mouthed persons who go over to Paris, for some of the races is all the more painful for their better-conducted compatriots to bear, because it is in such striking contrast with the order and quietude of the French racecourse. It is in this respect that the French Turf, tainted as it has been of late with the abuses which have wrought such mischief in England, seems so fair to the outward eye. However unprincipled may be some of those who have of late years become associated with it, the racing at Longchamps, Chantilly, and Deauville is conducted so decorously that you will not, if you keep away from the corner in which the English betting men are bawling the odds in a strange medley of the two tongues, hear a word which would bring a blush to the most sensitive cheek.

TELEGRAAMS.

LONDON, 19th June.
CHINESE ON THE WAR PATH.

The Chinese Government has been making extensive purchases of arms and ammunition in America.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.
The Marquess Tseng has returned to Paris from Moscow.

NORTH BORNEO.

The report telegraphed yesterday of the massacre of the British North Borneo Company staff was groundless.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The publication of this issue has been delayed owing to an accident to our printing machinery.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Gibbs, Livingston & Co., that the E. and A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Amenoor* left Port Darwin for Hongkong on the 15th, and is due here on the 22nd instant.

MEMORIALS praying for the remission of the sentences imposed on Messrs. Foote, Ramsay, and Kemp for blasphemous libel in the *Free-thinker* have been forwarded to the Home Secretary, bearing many influential signatures.

RUMOURS have been current in the Colony of some accident having happened to the steamship *Ningpo*, on her passage from here to Yokohama. It is said that she encountered a typhoon, and suffered much damage that she had to make either for Ningpo or Shanghai. We give the rumour for whatever it may be worth.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Oxfordshire* left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and may be expected to arrive here on the 27th instant. In our edition of yesterday we gave the name of the *Yorkshire*, by mistake; and now take the earliest opportunity of rectifying the error.

THE *Turkish Gazette* states that the Russo-Chinese frontier delimitation will be carried out on behalf of Russia, by General Bobkov on the east, starting from Lake Saisan, and by General Friede from Chibaraso to Arutnudalana. Both the Russian and Chinese Commissioners will complete the work of delimitation by the end of June.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that the Band of The Buffs will play in the Botanical Gardens, this evening, by moonlight, commencing at 9 p.m. The following will be the programme:-

Coronation March—*"Le Prophete"*—*"Sommermacht"*—*"Supper*—*"Die Heilige*—*"Bocaccio"*—*"O, Biti Euch Vogelzungen"*—*"Gimber"*—*"Il Flauto Magico"*—*"Mazurka"*—*"Meine Cartier"*—*"Bohème"*.

JOHN SAYRE THE JUNIOR, H. QUINN, Band Master.

Is it not possible to do something to cleanse that portion of the Howloring Canal in front of the new Chinese Sugar Refinery? This place was once supposed to be a refuge for sampans during the typhoon season; but at the present time it is a succession of sand banks, perfectly dry all the year round. If the sand were cleared away, as it easily might be, the canal might be capable of being utilised; as things are, the place is neither useful nor ornamental.

THE age of romance has apparently not yet entirely passed away. We read that some water fishing in the Alster, at Hamburg, discovered at a secluded spot the dead bodies of a man and woman both tightly interlocked in the woman's mantilla. They were in full evening dress, the woman wearing her jewels. She was nineteen years old, the daughter of a very wealthy and respected family. Being definitely forbidden to marry the man of her choice, who was socially her inferior, she committed suicide with him.

INTELLIGENCE received in England from Valparaiso states that a treaty of peace between Chile and Peru has been signed by Senor Novoa, representing the Chilean Government, and General Iglesias, President of the north of Peru. According to the terms of the agreement, Peru cedes Tacna and Arica to Chile for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which a plebiscite will be held in order to determine to which country these provinces shall belong; the State acquiring them to pay an indemnity to the other.

A NOVEL experiment, says the *World*, is about to be tried in the celebrated racing-setter Vandalura this season. Electric batteries have been placed on board for the purpose of setting up an electric current through the steel plating of the vessel, which has been burnished as bright as a new knife. This electric current is expected to keep the bottom of the yacht from fouling. The strength of the current has not been stated; but no doubt it will be strong enough to give one a shock should a hand be inadvertently placed on her sides.

ADMIRAL LETHBRIDGE, senior naval officer on the Irish coast, is, it is reported, in conjunction with the authorities of that country, carrying out complete measures to intercept vessels which are reported to be bound for Ireland having on board consignments of explosive substances, and information has been received to the effect that preparations are in progress for making Fenian reprisals upon the extreme penalty of the criminal law being carried out against convicted offenders. It is also understood that the ships and Government establishments at Queenstown have been threatened with destruction, necessitating a careful watch being maintained night and day, the harbour being vigilantly patrolled after sunset.

DR. WHITMARSH has fought the Brethren Board of Guardians foot by foot in a losing battle, and even when conquered he has evidently determined that he will die hard. Soon after the lamentable and mysterious death of Dr. Edwards, and the subsequent inquest in which Dr. Whitmarsh's name figured so prominently, the latter gentleman was requested by the guardians to resign the post of medical officer, as he no longer held the confidence of the poor people. This he flatly refused to do. An appeal was made to the Local Government Board, and that authority confirmed the action of the guardians. Still, Dr. Whitmarsh refused to resign, and at last he was officially deposed from his position. He has now sent a parting shot to the members of the Board in the shape of a missive which he terms his "official epitaph." This curious document is worded as follows:

To the memory of Michael Whitmarsh, M.D., M.R.C.P. He was sacrificed on the altar of slander. He departed his earthly life on the 6th day of May, 1883, having served his brethren faithfully for twenty-two years. They repaid him nobly, and he died a man. His widow, Mrs. Whitmarsh, has still kept his strong point.

Farewell, O Bond! I've had enough of thee!
And can't you then cast me out?
They make me cast out, poor boy I fear;
I'm like a dog, and you make me take care and run;
And look at home, O Phrenics, there's a scamp to be done.

Forsooth, O Bond! I've had enough of thee!

And can't you then cast me out?

They make me cast out, poor boy I fear;

I'm like a dog, and you make me take care and run;

And look at home, O Phrenics, there's a scamp to be done.

No doubt when the good physician had penned this poetical effusion he felt his soul relieved.

WO ATTSUN, a hawker, faced Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of cutting and wounding a fellow countryman on the 19th instant. Yu Awo, the wounded party, stated that he lives in the same house as the defendant. On the evening of the 19th at 7 o'clock they had a quarrel, when his fellow lodger took an earthenware pot and slug it with might and main at him, striking him on the back and inflicting on him the wound which has kept him in Hospital ever since, and where he has to go back as soon as the case is finished. The defendant said that owing to the heat of the weather both of them got their "monkey" up which resulted in a fight. In the struggle an earthen pot was knocked down and complained fell on the broken pieces and hurt himself. His Worship sent the fighting member into the "Hotel" for a month's hard labor.

In fifteen years fifty libel suits, demanding a total of \$2,000,000 damages, have been brought against the *Baltimore American*. During the same period the sum paid in damages by that paper was \$300.

SU-ASING, a coolie, was sent to the "abode of bliss" by Mr. Wodehouse this morning, for a period of six weeks' hard labor, for the larceny of a pair of trousers, "the property of Cho Achewang, a hawker." The coolie saw the pants hanging out to dry, and went for them like a demon. He was caught red-handed in the act with the cotton overalls in his paws, and was promptly run in to the police station. The enterprising coolie will doubtless be a better man when he once again is allowed to roam undisturbed in the shady groves of Tai-ping-shan.

THE Princess Uncle Tom's Cabin Company and jubilee singers performed Mrs. Beecher Stowe's well known drama "Uncle Tom" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night to a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience. The piece was rather indifferently mounted, owing to the haste with which the piece was produced. As Eliza, a quadron slave, Miss Lily De Vere acted with considerable spirit and ability although her make-up was hardly so realistic as could have been desired. Mr. R. B. Lewis gave a very powerful rendering of Uncle Tom and was repeatedly applauded for the pathos he displayed.

In the heavy part of Simon Legree Mr. Hector Lacle was eminently successful and spoke his lines with due effect. The Topsy of Mr. J. Moody was probably the best acted character in the drama, the vagaries of the damsel "wot grew" being funny in the extreme. The other characters were fairly well filled, the brothers Darlow doing valuable aid in the plantation scene by their faultless rendering of a negro jig which elicited vociferous applause. The drama was concluded shortly after eleven o'clock, the curtain falling amid breathless silence as the closing anthem was being sung by the jubilee singers, whose efforts were much appreciated.

SIR THOMAS WADE AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Sir Thomas Wade sends the following letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

Sir.—In one of your Occasional Notes you observe that there is nothing improbable in the story telegraphed from Paris that the Chinese Government is disinclined to accept. Sir Harry Parkes as the new Envoy to Peking, and you add that the Chinese can hardly be blamed for desiring to keep as far from them as possible the official who brought two wars on them a quarter of a century ago. You are always so manifestly anxious, sir, to deal fairly by all men, that I shall not apologise for troubling you with a letter in depreciation of your statement of what you believe to be fact, and of the inference you base upon your belief. It is no secret, I imagine, that Sir Harry Parkes will succeed me as Minister, and without any pretension to clairvoyance, I more than suspect that the Government of China has offered no objection whatever to his nomination. As to the hostilities with the course of which his name is historically connected, whether England and China—a question upon which opinion is greatly divided, and which I do not propose to take up your space in discussing—the responsibility of those hostilities must be laid upon broader shoulders. The seizure of the *Arrow* at Canton, which led to the first act of war, took place, if I am not mistaken, on Oct. 6, 1860. The first gun was fired by the Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, on Oct. 26. Sir Harry, then Mr. Parkes, was acting consul at Canton. The head-quarters of his Minister, Sir John Bowring, were at Hongkong and there was even then communication every twelve hours between Canton and the colony. There was no step taken by the consul which was not either dictated or cordially approved by his Minister, whose policy it is but fair to Sir John Bowring to remark, was, practically, in the end adopted by Lord Elgin. No man, I am satisfied, was less an advocate of coercion than Lord Elgin, and it was not without a struggle that he could bring himself to approve resort to it in China or elsewhere. But it was by his authority that the city of Canton was captured in 1871, and that the forts of Taku were taken in 1884. Sir Harry Parkes was chosen by him after the fall of Canton to act as the civilian member of the commission of three which was formed for the maintenance of order in the city during its occupation; and well he justified the choice. Lord Elgin's treaty signed at Tientsin in June 1883 closed the first of what I assume is referred to as the two wars.

The second commenced at the mouth of the Peiho in 1856, when Sir Frederick Bruce presented himself with this treaty for ratification. The causes of the collision in question have been fully detailed as the *Lorcha Arrow* affair itself. I refer to it only to be enabled to point out that Sir Harry Parkes, when it occurred, was still at Canton, 2,000 miles away. The expedition of 1860 followed, politically, under the direction of Lord Elgin, and the troops were in the act of disembarking before Sir Harry Parkes appeared on the scene. He had been summoned by Lord Elgin, on account of his known ability, from Canton to the Peiho. His capture, six weeks later, was effected during an armistice as to the negotiation of which there can be no doubt, and which the foreign force had done nothing to violate; and what followed in the way of hostility was but the inevitable consequence of its violation.

You may accept my testimony. I am not in general credited with unfriendly feelings towards China. During a long term of office, on the contrary, I have been pretty constantly accused of being in favour of the Chinese. Our intercourse with China is nowadays so frequently that we have no difficulty in keeping ourselves to the letter of the Chinese laws, and I have endeavoured to limit my reference to them, to just so much of explanation as appears to me required to meet the charges preferred against Sir Harry Parkes in your paper. People here in England can scarcely picture to themselves to what extent the difficulties of a Minister in a distant part of the world, 10,000 miles from home, may be aggravated by the criticisms of our watchful press and when these will sometimes happen, are based upon imperfect information, it may be imagined how seriously his load must be added to by the apprehension that, while he is uniformly assailed, he has no friend on the spot sufficiently conversant with the facts to be able to speak authoritatively the *pro et contra* of his case. This is my excuse for appealing to you—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

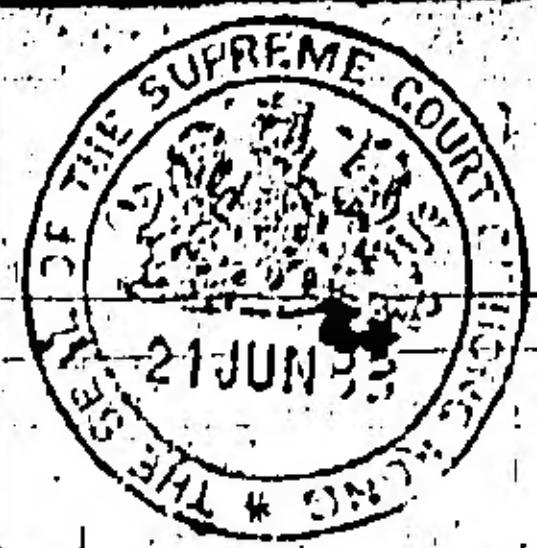
THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE AT PEKING.

Mr. Demarest Dodge writes as follows to

The Times:

Your telegram from Paris stating that news has been received there to the effect that China is showing some disinclination to accept Sir Harry Parkes as British Minister at Peking will appear quite incomprehensible to those who have the privilege of knowing the views of Sir Harry Parkes on the subject of China and her affairs. The report must seem to them as the fabrication of either ignorance or malice, which is the true origin to be discovered in this act of the Chamber of the gods. To those who have regarded with satisfaction the gradual drawing together in bonds of friendship of the two great empires of England and China during the long period of Sir Thomas Wade's residence at Peking, it seemed a happy omen for the future that his old colleague and fellow-interpreter should, after a career of great diplomatic distinction in another country of the Far East, be appointed to succeed



The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 435.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasoliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.

HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE, 15c
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [436]

INSURANCES.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [601]

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSES
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of
the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 320,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,333.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st Tls. 968,335.56
March, 1883. [485]

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINCK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not), in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [393]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [100]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 25th to
the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1883. [481]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th instant,
until the 2nd previous, both days included.

By Order of the Board.

HENRY K. H. MARTIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [470]

I HAVE this day established myself as
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT
at this Port under the name of PO SHUN

YANG HONG 17 1/2 R.
CHEONG QUAN SANG.

CHOW YUNG STREET,
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [477]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
IN
JEROV'S STREET.

To be Sold Pursuant to a Decree of the
Supreme Court of Hongkong Original
Jurisdiction, in a Suit FUNG KUNG PO v.
WONG HING PO and KWOK IN KAI, No.
135 of 1882, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES on the
Premises.

TO-MORROW,
the 22nd day of June, 1883, at 3 P.M.—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Offices as Sub-section
No. 1 of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 19,
measuring on the North 12 feet 9 inches on
the South 14 feet and 5 inches on the East
side 61 feet and 3 inches and on the West
side 61 feet and 3 inches. Held for 999
years from the 10 day of September, 1855.
Apportioned Crown Rent \$11.12.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
had gratis from

Messrs. SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Supreme Court House, Hongkong,
Solicitors,

or
from J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
(Signed) E. J. ACKROYD,
Registrar.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1883. [474]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received
Instructions from R. COOKE, Esq., to Sell
by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 1,
Westbourne Villas, Bonham Road, on

TUESDAY,
the 26th instant, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.—

THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT DRAWING-
ROOM SUITE, WHATNOT, MARBLE-TOP
TABLES, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS,
CARPET.

DINING TABLE, MAHOGANY SIDE-
BOARD, GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATED
WARE, BOOK-CASES, FENDERS and
FIRE IRONS, PICTURES.

BEDSTEADS with SPRING MAT-
TRESSES, LADY'S WARDROBE CHEVAL
GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND and
DRESSING TABLE, INLAID TABLE and
CHAIRS.

Also,
A COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and
COLLARD.

A Collection of Choice FERNS and FLOWER
POTS.

TERMS—Cash.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture
on view the day previous to the Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [485]

To be Let:

TO LET.

A G R O U N D F L O O R
AT NO. 8, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply on THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [447]

TO BE LET,
(WITH POSSESSION FROM THE 1ST JULY NEXT.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTI-
LATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES
or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24,
Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.

Apply to E. VINCENOT,

8, Peel Street.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [450]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot
no. now roofed in and nearly completed, the
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO LET.

N O. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.

For particulars apply to

D. MQWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [188]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 25th to
the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1883. [481]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th instant,
until the 2nd previous, both days included.

By Order of the Board.

HENRY K. H. MARTIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [470]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT
at this Port under the name of PO SHUN

YANG HONG 17 1/2 R.
CHEONG QUAN SANG.

CHOW YUNG STREET,
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [477]

17 1/2 R.

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [470]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

(to)

JUST RECEIVED.

(to)

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,
COMPRISING:

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.

Cotton Trimming Lace.

Silk Handkerchief Border.

Silk Circular and Square D'Oyleys.

and Black Silk Fidie.

Silk Parasol Cover.

Silk Veil and Scarf.

Silk Collar and Cuffs.

Silk Collar Breast Pointed.

Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.

and Black Silk Necktie.

Silk Mittens.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS STORE WILL BE

CHARG

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.I.G.M.'s corvette *Lysic* arrived at Kobe from Yokohama, on the 8th inst.

We understand that the general management of the Luson Sugar Refinery in Manila has been handed over to Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. of that port.

We are very glad to learn that sufficient support has been insured to make the "Sky" Race Meeting in October next a very popular affair and a great success. As nothing in the shape of preliminaries can be satisfactorily arranged at present, it has been wisely resolved to allow the affair to lie over until August, when a public meeting will be convened and the necessary arrangements completed.

Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, the Agent of the Mitsu Iishi Mail Co. at this port, received a telegram from Kōbe this forenoon, the 18th inst., containing some further particulars concerning the steamer *Sunrise Maru*, whose loss was reported on Saturday. The steamer, it seems, is ashore at the Black Rock, Shimonoseki Straits, and it is feared that she will become a total loss. All lives, the mails, and also the treasure on board have "fortunately been saved." Every possible effort is still being made to save the ship and cargo.

We learn from our Foochow correspondent that the tea market at that port was opened on the 11th inst. The *Glenelg* was fully engaged at 4.45 to which our report left, and was expected to leave yesterday, the 11th inst. The "Glen" people must have worked the aracca cleverly to secure such a handsome freight, as there are no fewer than ten more steamers on the berth, which will probably have to accept £5 or even less, through rates from Foochow to London by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rohilla*, having been circulated on the 13th at £1.10 per ton.

SAYS THE SHANGHAI COURIER OF THE 11TH INST.—The *Triumph* is still badly ashore near the Action Buoy, below the Langshan Crossing. Captain Popp was pilot, and we hear the accident happened through something going wrong with her steering gear. The steamer *Kungwo* left Shanghai on Saturday night to lighten the *Triumph*, the *Rocket*, steam-tug, having returned that day. The *Fatchoy*, steam lighter, and two lorches have also gone to the stranded steamer. When the *Shanghai* passed down this morning the *Triumph* was still on shore, with the *Kungwo* along side of her.

OPERATIONS ON THE WRECK OF THE U.S.S. *Ashuelot* have been commenced, but up to the present time little progress has been made. The weather has been most unfavorable and the junks used were not of sufficient size to carry on the work successfully. Mr. Robinson, the well known diver who is engaged on the work, has been down here for some days past and leaves on the 13th instant, for the wreck, having arranged with a Canton firm to send up a junk of some 10,000 piculs which he thinks will suit admirably. It is anticipated that the guns of the sunken vessel and other valuable property will eventually be recovered.

AMONG THE VARIOUS DEVICES FOR "RAISING THE WIND" suggested from time to time by patriotic journalists and amateur financiers, perhaps the most ingenious is, says the Japan *Mail*, that of sending Colonel Murata to England to shoot for a prize of \$100,000, which, says rumour, is to be competed for at Wimbleton by riflemen of all nations. Colonel

Murata is a wonderful marksman, no doubt. He can hit the *Tsun Shinbin* tells us, even copper coins thrown into the air, and that is more than the great Leather-stocking himself attempted! Accordingly, it is under serious discussion to pay his passage-money out of the public funds, and despatch him to win *kyudos* and dollars together.

A SHORT TIME AGO WE STATED ON THE AUTHORITY OF A SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENT THAT IT HAD BEEN DECIDED TO FORM THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN SHANGHAI FIRM OF HALL AND HOLTZ INTO A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, AND WE NOW BEG TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO THE ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW CONCERN, PUBLISHED IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY HAS BEEN FIXED AT TIS. 300,000, IN SIX THOUSAND SHARES OF TIS. 50 EACH, FIVE THOUSAND SHARES BEING OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION. AFTER A CAREFUL PERUSAL OF THE PROSPECTUS, IT WOULD APPEAR TO US, THAT THE FIGURES SET DOWN AS THE RESULT OF MESSRS. HALL AND HOLTZ'S BUSINESS DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS AS A BASIS, THAT AN ENTERPRISE OF THIS KIND, ECONOMICALLY MANAGED AN THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE PROPOSED, CANNOT FAIL TO ACHIEVE THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS WHICH HAS ATTENDED SIMILAR UNDERTAKINGS AT HOME. IT WILL BE NOTED THAT APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN HONGKONG MUST BE MADE TO MESSRS. GILMAN & CO.

IT WAS RUMOURED IN SHANGHAI A FEW DAYS AGO THAT ONE OF THE CHINESE WAR VESSELS OF THE PEI YANG SQUADRON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL TING JU-CHING, OF KOREAN CELEBRITY, HAD BEEN ORDERED TO PROCEED TO CANTON EN ROUTE FOR AMARAK. THAT THERE WAS SOME TRUTH IN THIS RUMOUR WAS PLANTED YESTERDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, BY THE ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG HARBOUR OF THE CHINESE CORVETTE *Wei Yuen*, DIRECT FROM WEI-HAI-WEI AND SHANGHAI, WITH THE RECOGNISABLE TING ON BOARD. AFTER THE *Wei Yuen* HAD SALUTED THE PORT GENERAL TING IMMEDIATELY WENT ON BOARD THE CHINESE GUNBOAT *Wei Yuen*, WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY ARRIVED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING HIS RESPECTS TO GENERAL WOO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINESE FORCES IN THE SOUTH. WE

UNDERSTAND THAT TING WILL ASSUME THE COMMAND OF THE CANTON SQUADRON, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO BE STRONGLY REINFORCED FROM THE NORTH, WHILST WOO PROCEEDS TO ACTIVE SERVICE ELSEWHERE. THE *Wei Yuen* AND *Wei Yuen* ARE UNDER ORDERS TO PROCEED TO A PLACE CALLED TAI PING NEAR TIGER ISLAND, AND WILL LEAVE AT DAYLIGHT TOMORROW.

WE ARE VERY GLAD TO BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE PRINCE OF SHOWMEN, OUR WORTHY FRIEND SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI, WHO HAS DECIDED TO PAY HONGKONG ANOTHER VISIT—SIGNOR G. AGATE, THE INDEFATIGABLE GENERAL AGENT, HAS BEEN IN THE COLONY FOR SOME TIME PAST, MAKING THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS, AND, Owing TO THE REFUSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO GRANT THE USE OF THE CRICKET GROUND, IT HAS AT LENGTH BEEN DECIDED TO AGAIN PITCH THE MAMMOTH PAVILION IN THE OLD PLACE AT BOWLING, EAST POINT. A NUMBER OF WORKMEN HAVE BEEN ENGAGED FOR SEVERAL DAYS PAST IN ERECTING A RING AND MAKING OTHER PREPARATIONS SO THAT EVERYTHING MAY BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF SIGNOR CHIARINI AND HIS COLOSSAL ESTABLISHMENT, EXPECTED FROM MANILA ABOUT THE 20TH INST. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MANY ATTRACTIONS OF CHIARINI'S CIRCUS WILL SHORTLY BE ANNOUNCED, SO IT IS HARDLY REQUISITE FOR US TO GO INTO DETAILS HERE; HOWEVER, WE MAY STATE THAT THE SHOW HAS BEEN ENTIRELY RE-ORGANISED SINCE LAST YEAR, AND NOW EMBRACES MANY STARTLING NOVELTIES NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN HONGKONG. THE MENAGERIE HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED, AND ALTHOUGH IT WAS HARD LUCK FOR THE SIGNOR TO LOSE THE SPLENDID CAGE OF AFRICAN LIONS WHICH HE SPECIALLY BROUGHT OUT AT GREAT EXPENSE FROM EUROPE, IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR PARTITION OF THE ENTERTAINMENT (WITH THE MAGNIFICENT CAGE OF BENGAL TIGERS) AND THE INTREPID JOHNSON'S STILL STANDS UNRIVALLED. SIGNOR CHIARINI HAS EVERY PROSPECT OF A MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON IN HONGKONG, WHERE HIS ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN THOROUGHLY APPRECIATED BY ALL CLASSES.

H.M.S. *Daring*, Commander F. J. Elliott, arrived at Shanghai from Kobe on the 5th instant.

The "white elephant" at "Causeway Bay promises to prove an expensive as well as useless eye-sore to the colony, \$16,115.60 represents a tidy sum for repairs to this wonderfully named Typhoon Refuge.

ACCORDING TO THE COURIER OF THE 6TH INSTANT, H.I.G.M.'S FLAGSHIP *Audacious*, WITH ADMIRAL WILLES ON BOARD, GOES DIRECT FROM CHINKING TO CHEFOO, THE DESPATCH-VESSEL *Vigilant* WILL COME TO SHANGHAI FOR DESPATCHES, AND THEN GO TO CHEFOO.

THE SHANGHAI *MERCURY* HAS INVENTED A NEW NAME FOR HERR VON TRONTEPIEBLER, THE ONLY LIVING TRAGEDIAN. IN A NOTICE OF THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE MASTODON MINSTRELS IN SHANGHAI, DANIEL EDWARD IS ALLEGED TO AS THE CLASSIC "BANDMANN." *Sydney Bulletin* PLEASE NOTE.

SHANGHAI:

II. E. Pan Tsu-yin, Vice-Chancellor to the Board of War, with his family, arrived here yesterday, June 3rd, in the steamer *Fungshun* on business with Li Hung-chang.

THE OCEAN S. S. CO.'S STEAMER *Stentor* WENT INTO THE OLD DOCK TO-DAY TO ASCERTAIN THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE SHE RECEIVED THROUGH STRIKING A ROCK NEAR HONGKONG. SHE WAS CHECKED INTO DOCK WITH A WIRE ROPE, THIS BEING THE FIRST TIME SUCH AN APPLIANCE HAS BEEN USED. THE EXPERIMENT WAS CONSIDERED HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

THE STEAMER *Assassin*, WHICH WE ANNOUNCED AS BEING ASHORE A FEW MILES BELOW HANKOW TO SECURE SUCH A HOMMEIN FREIGHT, AS THERE ARE NO FEWER THAN TEN MORE STEAMERS ON THE BERTH, WHICH WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO ACCEPT £5 OR EVEN LESS, THROUGH RATES FROM FOOCHOW TO LONDON BY THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER *Rohilla*, HAVING BEEN CIRCULATED ON THE 13TH AT £1.10 PER TON.

SAYS THE SHANGHAI COURIER OF THE 11TH INST.—THE *Triumph* IS STILL BADLY ASHORE NEAR THE ACTION BUOY, BELOW THE LANGSHAN CROSSING.

CAPTAIN POPP WAS PILOT, AND WE HEAR THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED THROUGH SOMETHING GOING WRONG WITH HER STEERING GEAR. THE STEAMER *Kungwo* LEFT SHANGHAI ON SATURDAY NIGHT TO LIGHTEN THE *Triumph*, THE *Rocket*, STEAM-TUG, HAVING RETURNED THAT DAY. THE *Fatchoy*, STEAM LIGHTER, AND TWO LORCHES HAVE ALSO GONE TO THE STRANDED STEAMER. WHEN THE *Shanghai* PASSED DOWN THIS MORNING THE *Triumph* WAS STILL ON SHORE, WITH THE *Kungwo* ALONG SIDE OF HER.

WE LEARN FROM OUR FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT THAT THE TEA MARKET AT THAT PORT WAS OPENED ON THE 11TH INST. THE *Glenelg* WAS FULLY ENGAGED AT 4.45 TO WHICH OUR REPORT LEFT, AND WAS EXPECTED TO LEAVE YESTERDAY, THE 11TH INST. THE "GLEN" PEOPLE MUST HAVE WORKED THE ARACCA CLEVERLY TO SECURE SUCH A HOMMEIN FREIGHT, AS THERE ARE NO FEWER THAN TEN MORE STEAMERS ON THE BERTH, WHICH WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO ACCEPT £5 OR EVEN LESS, THROUGH RATES FROM FOOCHOW TO LONDON BY THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER *Rohilla*, HAVING BEEN CIRCULATED ON THE 13TH AT £1.10 PER TON.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

It has been frequently said that it is much easier to find a score of men wise enough to discover the truth than to find one honest enough, or with sufficient courage to stand up for it in the face of powerful opposition. This truism is especially applicable to the newspapers of a Colony like Hongkong.

The youngest of the three European journals published in this city, we have never pretended to possess a monopoly of the powers of perception; and are and always have been quite ready to concede that both our contemporaries are equally competent with ourselves to discern and grapple with the abuses which are constantly springing up in our midst—if they but possessed sufficient independence to ignore prospective advantages, and clearly understand the duties they owe to the public. The policy of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds undoubtedly has this advantage to the representatives of the style of sub-servient journalism which has in the past met with so much favor amongst those enterprising local gentry who had personal ends to attain, that, if it affords no protection to the interests of the public, it at least has little chance of creating personal animosities. Our contemporaries with all their wisdom and vast experience of men and things have apparently yet to learn that the liberty of doing evil—which, so far as newspapers are concerned, may be construed to mean neglect of duty by ignoring or misrepresenting public matters affecting the interests of the people—is a detestable form of slavery, and the rationality of thinking (or pretending to think) falsities is glaringly irrational.

As the readiest and best way to find out what future duty will be is to conscientiously carry out our present obligations, we are quite willing that the worshippers of the golden idol should bask in glorious indolence, leaving the thorny path of duty for us to journey over... Of late we have been compelled to indulge in rather strong animadversions on various matters of public importance; but we have still on our file a long list of questions which must be discussed in no mealy mouthed fashion if public interests are to be efficiently protected, and new grievances are cropping up every day. In a small place like this Colony where every person is more or less acquainted, the independent critic's task is no bed of roses; still duty, however unpleasant—must-be-done—and although one cannot always say with George Herbert that the consciousness of duty performed gives us music at midnight, we agree with Bishop Berkely that when fortified by self-approving conscience it is impossible we should be greatly afflicted either by censure or calumny.

The opening of our new crusade is intended to be a defence of a time honoured principle, the protection of vested interests, and a strong protest against what might easily become the forerunner of political jobbery and a system of public abuses which could hardly fail to prove detrimental to the best interests and future commercial and social prospects of "this fair city." Sir George Bowen has been such a short time in Hongkong that in common fairness we are bound to make allowance for any slight mistakes he may have made since his arrival on March 20th, which can be traced either to a lack of acquaintance with our old established customs, or to erroneous information supplied by his responsible advisers. From time immemorial—which, so far as concerns Hongkong means a space of 42 years—it has been the invariable custom in this Colony in disposing of the Crown lands to sell them to the highest bidder at public auction. We believe we are correct in stating that this salutary rule has never on any pretence been departed from—say on one occasion, when Sir Richard McDonnell disposed of the Hongkong Mint by what Governor Hexham once expressed as "one of the most scandalous jobs ever associated with the history of the Colony." Are we to presume now that Governor Bowen has determined to depart from the old traditional policy of his predecessors, by taking upon himself to sanction the disposal of government property by private contract? It is scarcely necessary for us to say that this query raises a question of paramount importance to the community at large, the answer to which will be anxiously looked for by all classes.

These observations have been elicited by the official letters read at the meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, held on Monday the 11th inst. It appears that many years ago the Hongkong Government granted the temporary use of a piece of ground, situated in what is now known as Ice House Lane, to the Ice Association of Hongkong, for the purpose of erecting a store-room for ice, and on the express condition that the Association would always keep on the premises a supply of ice for hospital purposes. In course of time this privilege passed to the Tudor-Ice-Company, which, for the purpose of storage—in those days the ice was not manufactured in the Colony but came by sailing vessels from America, and consequently had to be stored in immense quantities—erected the large and unsightly structure which is now in the possession of the Hongkong Ice Company. We have briefly defined the actual position of affairs up to the 10th of March last, on which date the General Managers of the Company received the following letter:

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 10th March 1883.
Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the Governor in Council has had under consideration the present use of Inland Lot No. 564, on which the Ice House Lane stands. His Excellency has been pleased to direct that a Crown Lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years may be issued to the Company on condition of the payment by instalments of a premium of twelve thousand dollars, and a sum of twenty-six dollars and eight cents—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,"

FREDRICK STEWART,
General Manager, Ice Co., L.

MARSH, who was then administering the government. That His Excellency's decision conveyed in this most unsatisfactory communication was an unwise one, we will endeavor to show presently.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON and Co., representing the Hongkong Ice Company's shareholders, naturally enough would have preferred continuing to draw a substantial revenue from property to which they had no legal claim, but sagely recognising the impolicy of attempting to achieve impossibilities, they tried in the annexed letter to beat the government down to a lower price:

Hongkong, 10th March 1883.
Inland Lot No. 564.

Sir.—With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, I enclose herewith a copy of the above letter, and also a copy of the original lease, which is on record in the Land Registry Office, showing that a sum of £12,500 per annum is payable for the ground, and that the Ice Association of Hongkong is on condition that a supply of ice for hospital purposes would always be forthcoming, which condition has been fully observed. The building in question is intended for any other purpose than that of an Ice House or Depot, being so damp that articles deposited therein quickly decay. This dampness is caused by the construction of the building being built of brick and mortar, and moisture penetrates the brick wall protecting the outside of the premises.

Owing to this uncertain tenure the Ice Company has hitherto refrained from alienating the building, but, as far as the Company is concerned, to secure a heavy premium for the ground and a substantial annual rental, it will be imperative upon the Company to make such alterations upon the building as suffice for other purposes than an Ice House only.

In view of the limited accommodation and the anticipated expenditure, and bearing in mind the circumstances under which the present building stands, the Government would be pleased to accept eight thousand dollars, payable in five equal annual instalments, for the ground, and half the yearly rent to himself, they are prepared to receive by the 1st of July next.

Please advise when the bill will be finally received. We are, &c., your most obedient servants,

JARDINE, MATHISON & CO.,
Gen. Managers, Hongkong Ice Co., L.

Hon. Frederick Stewart,
Acting Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

This letter, it will be noted, is dated March 30th—the day on which Sir George Bowen arrived in the colony. Thirteen days afterwards, when it may be assumed the new Governor had only nominally assumed the reins of government, the following reply to their proposal was received by the representatives of the Ice Company:

Colonial-Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd April 1883.

GENTLEMEN.—With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to direct you that the Company's offer to pay the sum of £12,500 per annum for the ground, and half the yearly rent to himself, they are prepared to receive by the 1st of July next, upon which the Ice House stands—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very Obedient Servt., W. H. MARSH, Colonial Secretary.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO.,
Gen. Managers, Ice Co., L.

From the above correspondence it will be seen that the Ice Company had the option of becoming owners of the ground which they have been occupying as a privilege, by paying the sum of \$12,500 and an annual rental of \$126.80; and our readers will note that the Government by making this offer departed from the established custom, which has prevailed so long of selling all Crown land by public auction. We desire to say not one word that would be likely in any way to prove prejudicial to the interests of the Ice Company, but it must frankly be admitted that the time has long since departed when any necessity existed for the Government making any concession of the kind referred to above, either to this or any other public company. At the same time, we should be the last to raise objections to the Hongkong Ice Company being permitted to retain the premises under the old conditions. But we most strenuously object to this valuable piece of ground being handed over to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO., or to anybody else, by private arrangement, for any other purposes than that for which it was originally granted. Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO. in their letter to the Colonial Secretary say that as the Government has decided to charge a heavy premium for the ground and also a substantial rent that "it will be imperative upon the Company to make such alterations upon the building as to fit it for other purposes than an Ice House only." The Government might possibly be justified in disposing of this property for an Ice House under the old arrangement, at half the amount stated in Dr. Stewart's letter, but to sell it at any price by private contract to be applied for other purposes than that agreed to when the concession was first made, would be a gross and unjustifiable interference with vested interests. If Inland Lot No. 564 is to be disposed of, to be used as the purchaser may think fit, we claim that it should be sold in the usual way to the highest bidder at public auction.

In these modern days the space required in Ice House Lane for retailing ice is less than the size of an ordinary dining room. The ice is manufactured as required and is brought up to the store twice a day. When the Tudor Company was in its zenith the building was used for storing whole cargoes of ice. Now it is quite certain that by pulling down the present building, or by altering it, so as to make it suitable, after providing a small room to retail the ice, for godowns, or offices, it would be an exceedingly cheap purchase at \$12,500 judging from the Oriental Bank property on the opposite side of the street, which cost something like \$13 per foot. But be that as it may, under no circumstances will the Government be justified in selling the Crown lands by private arrangement. The public auction system has worked fairly well in the past, and although it may not have been always so satisfactory as could be wished, it has at least left no suspicion of chicanery or jobbery of any description. We do not question Sir George Bowen's authority to over-ride the old custom, but we certainly question the wisdom and expediency of establishing a precedent which cannot fail to lead to future trouble. Fortunately the action of the General Managers and Shareholders of the Ice Company has afforded the government an opportunity of avoiding a serious difficulty—an opportunity which will probably be availed of. The Ice Company may retain possession on the old understanding, or the place may be trans-

ferred to them permanently, on payment of any stated sum, to be used only as an Ice House; but if it be utilised for other purposes the Government, it seems to us, are bound in justice to vested interests to act according to precedent, and to put the property up to public auction.

This Medical Registration bubble has at last burst, and the public are now in a position to judge of the bona fides of the measure, which the Attorney-General of Hongkong declared in open Council had "not been devised to meet the case of any individual, but had been brought forward in the public interest and to provide some sort of public protection". After the reading of the minutes at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the 8th inst., Mr. W. H. Marsh, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table certain documents relating to the Medical Registration Bill. These documents, which were in the shape of official correspondence, included a petition to the Government from the medical practitioners in the Colony; a letter from the Colonial Surgeon to the Acting Colonial Secretary; a despatch from the Secretary of State enclosing a resolution of the Medical Council; a letter from Dr. Hartigan to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the medical faculty held on the 2nd inst., and a letter from Dr. J. C. Fisick to the Colonial Secretary. The whole of these interesting papers are published at length in another column.

It will be noted that the petition from the medical gentlemen of the Colony to the Administrator, and covering letter forwarded by Dr. Ayres, are dated May 3rd, 1882; also that the other documents, excepting the letters of Dr. Hartigan and Dr. Fisick which were written a few days ago, were in the hands of the government last year. This naturally suggests the inquiry—why were the whole of these papers not placed on the Council-table for the information of members before the introduction of the Medical Registration Bill? Why were they not, for the information of the public, printed in the Government Gazette? It is certainly a singular circumstance that nothing should have been heard of these important papers until, by the express command of His Excellency the Governor, they are laid on the Council-table, after the Medical Registration Bill had been read a second time, considered in Committee, and passed in all its clauses. It was publicly stated in all the "Doctors" were present. The composition of this self-constituted medical tribunal is somewhat singular. They are all described in Dr. Hartigan's letter to the Colonial Secretary as "doctors"; but more than one of them would find a difficulty in establishing his claim to that honored title. Dr. Gordon's name appears on the list, and we find the Army Medical Department represented by the apparently irrepressible "Doctor" Corlett and a gentleman who is styled Dr. Hoaray. Dr. Adams is the Health Officer of the port, Dr. C. J. Wharry is the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, and Dr. Marques the Assistant-Superintendent, so that the Colonial service element turned out in great strength, and would have still been stronger but for the unavoidable absence of Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon. Drs. Gerlach, Gows, Von der Horck, Young, and Hartigan are in active practice in the Colony; but Dr. A. J. Wharry is, we believe, a casual visitor—at all events he is a stranger whose views on this subject can scarcely be regarded as of much practical value. The result of this solemn conclave was the adoption of the following resolutions:

I. Proposed by Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Dr. Gordon, R.N., seconded by Dr. Von der Horck.

"I move that, on Section 18, the clause, in its

integrity, as originally brought forward by the House of Lords, and approved by them, should stand part of the Bill for Hong Kong."

II. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Wharry, seconded by Dr. R. Young.

"I move that the clause prepared by the Chief Justice, moved by the Honourable F. B. Johnson and seconded by the Honourable P. Ryne, viz.: 'This Ordinance shall not affect Medical Practitioners at present practising in the Colony who object to registration under this Ordinance' be omitted, and instead, we beg to suggest that this Bill be not made compulsory in the case of persons who were practising medicine in Hongkong before the 1st day of July, 1873."

III. Proposed by Dr. Gerlach, seconded by Dr. A. J. Wharry.

"That copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, with a request that they may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the Members of the Legislative Council for their consideration, before the next discussion of the Medical Registration Bill."

IV. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Wharry, seconded by Dr. A. J. Wharry.

"I move that, on Section 18, the clause, in its

integrity, as originally brought forward by the House of Lords, and approved by them, should stand part of the Bill for Hong Kong."

V. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Wharry, seconded by Dr. A. J. Wharry.

"I move that the clause prepared by the Chief Justice, moved by the Honourable F. B. Johnson and seconded by the Honourable P. Ryne, viz.: 'This Ordinance shall not affect Medical Practitioners at present practising in the Colony who object to registration under this Ordinance' be omitted, and instead, we beg to suggest that this Bill be not made compulsory in the case of persons who were practising medicine in Hongkong before the 1st day of July, 1873."

VI. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Wharry, seconded by Dr. A. J. Wharry.

"I move that the clause prepared by the Chief Justice, moved by the Honourable F. B. Johnson and seconded by the Honourable P. Ryne, viz.: 'This Ordinance shall not affect Medical Practitioners at present practising in the Colony who object to registration under this Ordinance' be omitted, and instead, we beg to suggest that this Bill be not made compulsory in the case of persons who were practising medicine in Hongkong before the 1st day of July, 1873."

VII. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Wharry, seconded by Dr. A. J. Wharry.

"I move that the clause prepared by the Chief Justice, moved by the Honourable F. B. Johnson and seconded by the Honourable P. Ryne, viz.: 'This Ordinance shall not affect Medical Practitioners at present practising in the Colony who object to registration under this Ordinance' be omitted, and instead, we beg to suggest that this Bill be not made compulsory in the case of persons who were practising medicine in Hongkong before the 1st day of July, 1873."

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IX. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Wharry, seconded by Dr. A. J. Wharry.

"I move that the clause prepared by the Chief Justice, moved by the Honourable F. B. Johnson and seconded by the Honourable P. Ryne, viz.: 'This Ordinance shall not affect Medical Practitioners at present practising in the Colony who object to registration under this Ordinance' be omitted, and instead, we beg to suggest that this Bill be not made compulsory in the case of persons who were practising medicine in Hongkong before the 1st day of July, 1873."

X. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Wharry, seconded by Dr. A. J. Wharry.

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XIX. Proposed by Dr. C. J.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

21 JUN 1883
SUPREME COURT
OF THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH

No. 435.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

MARRIAGE.

On the 11th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Max, eldest son of Jules Scharrer, of Marburg, Germany, to ELIZABETH ANN, only daughter of Mr. Ho Amel, Director of the Old Tai Insurance Co., &c., Hongkong, late of Melbourne.

DEATH.

On the 10th of April, 1883, at Sydney, N.S.W.—ALICE MAY, youngest daughter of Joseph and Eliza White, of Hongkong, aged 3 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused throughout the colony last evening, the 19th instant, by the receipt of a Reuter's telegram from London—published in another column—which stated on the authority of a Madrid newspaper that the staff of the British North Borneo Company had been massacred by natives.

The alarming nature of the intelligence probably prevented many of those who have relations, friends, or acquaintances at Kudat or Elopura, or in the service of the North Borneo Government at other stations in the new territory, from considering the improbability of the telegraphic report. The telegram came from London, specially despatched by the enterprising Reuter, and without giving the question of probability a single thought, quite a number of people immediately jumped to the conclusion that the good work done in North Borneo by the enterprising British Company—which has transformed a chaotic region, the abode of savages and the home of murder and rapine, into a prosperous and flourishing settlement—had been completely overturned by a brutal massacre, and that Kudat and Elopura had been scattered to the winds, whilst a modern reign of terror held British North Borneo in its ruthless grasp.

Calm reflection brought peace to many a troubled mind. There are several Hongkong residents who have near and dear relations and friends in North Borneo, and under all circumstances it is but natural that they should be concerned by a report of such an alarming character, and which appeared at the first glance to be so thoroughly authenticated. But so far as probabilities go, these first impressions would appear to have no substantial foundation. The primary authority for the startling news would seem to be a Madrid newspaper, and it is a fair inference that the Spanish journal was indebted for its information either directly or indirectly to a correspondent in the Philippines—possibly by a special wire, but more probably to an exaggerated and ridiculous newspaper description of an ordinary row amongst the natives. So far as we can gather the report is a mere *canard*, absolutely devoid of foundation.

Sir WALTER MEDHURST, the Immigration Commissioner for North Borneo, who is at present in Hongkong, left Sandakan only 10 days ago, at which time not a single symptom of riot or insubordination amongst the natives was either visible or anticipated. Everything was quiet, and affairs generally progressing most satisfactorily in every respect. Since leaving North Borneo, Sir Walter had heard nothing, until last night, to lead him to suppose that there was anything amiss. It must be admitted that it quite within the bounds of possibility that the horrible massacre reported might have been committed within ten days—but then the question arises—how could the intelligence have reached Madrid? One would naturally suggest that as Manila is connected by wire with Europe, it was not improbable the news might have been telegraphed through the capital of the Philippines. But then, if such had been the case, the news must have passed through Hongkong, so that we should have known the worst long before it reached Madrid. Again, presuming that the report reached Madrid via Singapore, it is almost certain that we should have received the sad tidings long ere now. Sir Walter Medhurst has, we believe, received telegraphic inquiries from London, and he has wired to Manila with the hope of obtaining some reliable news from there.

We are inclined to think, after giving the matter due consideration, that the Reuter's telegram is a mere rumour, totally unworthy of credence. Our theory is that the Madrid newspaper received from Manila an exaggerated report of a riot, which occurred in the vicinity of Kudat, a few weeks back, in which a few lives were lost, and tried to make out of this a sensational item of Oriental news. The correspondent of a London daily would at once wire to head-quarters, and then Reuter, without giving the *afar* the slightest consideration, became responsible for the rest.

Since writing the above Sir Walter Medhurst has received from Mr. Wilkeson, Her Majesty's Consul in Manila, a telegram to the effect that nothing is known in that city of any serious news from Borneo.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, was held yesterday, the 11th inst., in the offices of the General Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.). There were present—Messrs. F. Bulkeley, Johnson (chairman) D. McCulloch, Douglas Jones, A. S. Cohen, C. S. Taylor, Rozario, M. B. Polishwala, W. Parritt, H. C. Maclean, J. J. Bell, Irving, J. Postlethwaite, A. G. Stokes, and W. N. Bain (manager).

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been summoned in consequence of a letter received from the Colonial Secretary, which was to the following effect:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to direct you to inform you that the Governor in Council has had under consideration the proposal of the present tenure of Island Lot No. 564, on which the Ice House stands. His Excellency having found that the Hongkong Ice Company has not as yet laid down plans to erect a new building on the site of the old, he has directed that a sum of £1,000 be paid to the said company, to be used for the payment of the premium on the original lease of the said premises.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
General Managers, Ice Company.

In reply to that letter the General Agents wrote:—

Hongkong, 19th March, 1883.
Inland for No. 564.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 10th ult., I understand that the Hongkong Ice Company has not as yet laid down plans to erect a new building on the site of the old, and that a sum of £1,000 may be obtained, for nine and thirty years, on payment of twelve thousand five hundred dollars and eighty dollars per annum, and that the original lease of the said premises will be cancelled.

W. H. MARSH,
Colonial Secretary.

In reply to that letter the General Agents wrote:—

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Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 10th ult., I understand that the Hongkong Ice Company has not as yet laid down plans to erect a new building on the site of the old, and that a sum of £1,000 may be obtained, for nine and thirty years, on payment of twelve thousand five hundred dollars and eighty dollars per annum, and that the original lease of the said premises will be cancelled.

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